

**We carry in
stock enough
sizes and**

the heel
pressions
any joint

turning
cords on
act.
up into

tight, as
the calf
and spoils

ow heels

It requires
capital and
room to
carry such
a variety.

Summer Shoes
for Men

**Women and
Children at
special prices
In order to
close out our
immense stock.**

weather Iced Tea is
thful and refreshing
E EXCELLENT.
..... **80 cents**
..... **50 cents**

.....50 cents
.....30 cents
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INSTITUTE

A.
ium, Morphine, Cocaine,
by the United States Government

Pabst opens today
at 2 o'clock, cor. Broad
and Erie Sts. Grand
banquet served by Hotel
Pabst. The public cor-
dially invited.

pro of the continued custom excessive number of germans under the auspices of the university, especially during winter.

in favors athletic work and says: to the very healthy spirit of advantage of which you recognize as set forth in the report, we recommend that a liberal appropriation as my demands on your treasury.

The efforts of the College association to make an athletic will not be inferior to that of a state institution deserves the encouragement of the authorities.

...the faculty and
...to let such sports
...with the high stand-
...as evidenced by their
...deserves the highest com-
...attention to the condition
...campus and recommends
...that will enable Dean
...to fertilize and beautify the
...university.
...says the paper, "that the
...the new college is unsightly
...table and not in keeping with
...of the university. We
...such an appropriation as is

replace it with modern school
the land script found the report
honorable body is fully ac-
the exigencies that may
to the land script fund, we
urgently urge you to provide
possible loss in this direction,
and suggest as a possible solu-
tion making the bachelor
course compulsory in the
engineering department."
disposes of the "State College
Pure and Mechanic Arts" by
plete review of that branch of

It goes back to its formation of the four departments of the State at Athens and shows how it has accomplished it. It says:

In view of the situation, I am convinced that the technical work even in the state college is to arise from a pedagogical standpoint in amount as the revelation is much more extensive than would be possible if it were an institution and not an intimate department of the university. Therefore, he commends the present connection of the college with the university as educationally judicious.

obvious to any disinterested examination that both efficiency and economy are observed in the experiment farm at such institutions as the other departments of the State Normal school. We deem this a matter of great importance and trust that it will receive the consideration which it merits."

The speaker commends the work that is being done by the State Normal school, and says that the department of education fostered by the State Normal school is productive of greater educational interests of the State.

In conclusion, he says:

"The recommendation of the

...should be urged to make more
...for the needs of the
...would be true economy for
...to make adequate appro-
...thoroughly equip the institution
...and apparatus in keeping
...unity of the University of

uggist for Sure Quit. It's a
for the tobacco habit. Re-
action to the heart, stom-
ach and sexual organs. Booklet
Chemical Co., Detroit, Mich.
sat tue thu

You Dyspeptic?
ner's Dyspepsia Remedy. A
cure you. For sale every-

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Philadelphia and the East**

Georgia railway to Savannah. The elegant steamers of Oceanic Company to New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and Merchants' and Miners' Baltimore.

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Say 2 sat sun tue thu

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PUBLISHED DAILY, SUNDAY AND WEEKLY.

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ATLANTA, GA., June 17, 1897.

The Constitution's Thirtieth Year.
In entering upon the thirtieth year of its existence, The Constitution takes occasion to congratulate those who have grown old with it as well as those who have grown up under its teachings, and who have accorded it such munificent patronage and support.

The true field of a newspaper is the representation of the people for whom it is printed. While every newspaper necessarily has its commercial side in common with other classes of business, yet it differs from them in that it is the mouthpiece of those who support it, and that only in the degree in which it makes itself representative of the popular voice does it gain in strength and influence. That newspaper, therefore, which makes itself the organ of the people, through whose columns the masses can look for the support of those principles which are near and dear to them, comes nearest to being the ideal organ of opinion and takes value and rank accordingly.

The Constitution prides itself on the fact that it has filled these prerogatives of journalism. In fact, these qualities came to it as a birthright, for it was born in a period of political disruption, when the rights of the people were well nigh forgotten and government was exercised through military autocrats. The people were yearning for a restoration of their vested rights under the constitution of their country, and longed for an organ through which to voice their grievances and whose columns would be open to assert their demands. It was in a moment of inspiration, therefore, that Mr. W. A. Hemphill and associates, who first projected the newspaper which was to speak so boldly and so eloquently for all of the people, seized upon the magic name of "The Constitution," and made it the title by which they would appeal from "Philip drunk to Philip sober," thus making the name of the paper the very synonym of the purpose for which it was established. A few years restored law and order, and then began the campaign of peace and progress, in which The Constitution kept its lead and led the way into a bright and prosperous future which followed so gloomy and unpropitious a beginning. In all the various campaigns since that date which have engaged the attention of the people, Georgia and the south were never at a loss for an organ which truly and boldly represented their views and upheld their interests.

As has been stated, The Constitution's birthright which has come down to this thirtieth year of existence, will not be bartered for a mess of pottage. The Constitution stands today, and will stand in the future as it has in the past, the representative of the great mass of the common people—with those through whose toll and perseverance the fields have given plentiful return, as well as with those who, in the varied callings of commerce, have demonstrated the superiority of Georgia brains, as great as Georgia soil. There will be great campaigns in the future, as there have been in the past, in which the same struggles under different names will be carried on. One thing may now be set down as certain, that, come events as they may and how they will, The Constitution will always, and at all times, be the champion of the people, standing in the front ranks battling for their rights.

Thus firm in purpose, The Constitution will enter upon another generation of progress.

The Real Trouble.
The Springfield Republican, referring to recent criticisms on Professor W. P. Trent, of the University of the South, and Professor Houston, of Texas, is inclined to take a very cheerful and therefore reasonable view of the matter. On account of Mr. Trent's recent book containing essays on the typical southern leaders, one prominent southern newspaper has remarked that it would be well to abolish the chair filled by the professor rather than have the young men of the south brought under such influence.

In Texas, Professor Houston has attracted the attention of the legislature by an essay criticizing the doctrine of nullification, and a resolution has passed the lower house providing for

an investigation of the charge that on the faculty of the State university are northern professors who teach principles which are inimical to southern traditions, and which ridicule the "lost cause."

We are not familiar with the work of Professor Houston, but we have read with some interest Mr. Trent's essay, on the character and capacity of various southern leaders. The trouble with these essays is that they are deprecatory. They fall below the standard which Professor Trent sets for himself. He approaches his subject from a side and in a spirit that leads the reader to suspect that he is trying to be little. And yet we think this is far from the writer's intention. He is not unsympathetic, and yet he lacks that large sympathy that leads to appreciation—the quality that makes literature of the studies of character and events. It is possible to appreciate a character in history though wholly disapproving the man's opinions and purposes.

What Mr. Trent says of Toombs and Stephens—to go no farther—lacks heartiness. This is to say that in his statement there is a total lack of the high literary spirit which places its judgments above the accident of events. The critic seems to be saying to himself, "You think a southern man is bound to eulogize the southern leaders. Well, I will show you something different."

There is but one appeal a historical character can make to its critics—"Judge me according to my lights, according to my surroundings, according to my opportunities." The historian who resists that appeal does so at his own peril. His work will lack the warmth and color of life; it will fall short of literature. It is because he surrendered himself wholly to this appeal that Macaulay's essays rank as literature. As instances of how far and how safely appreciation can carry a writer, let the reader turn to Macaulay's essay on Machiavelli or to his review of "Von Ranke's History of the Reformation." The spirit in which these things are written has preserved and kept them wholesome.

It is not Mr. Trent's objection to secession or his disregard of what is pleasantly termed "southern traditions" that we criticize. These are mere matters of moonshine compared to his failure to enter into the spirit and moods of the men whose portraits he undertakes to paint. Real sympathy goes with knowledge, and it is plain that Mr. Trent does not, in the literary sense, know the men he writes about.

Take the case of Robert Toombs. Mr. Trent says he was not a statesman. Well, what then? He was something, or his name would not appear in Mr. Trent's volume. What was he? Assuredly not a politician. Being neither statesman nor politician, by what means did he acquire the extraordinary influence which he exercised on the popular mind? Now, here was a rare opportunity for a writer to draw a most charming historical portrait, and this without at all agreeing with Toombs's opinions or purposes, without at all bowing the knee to secession or accepting southern traditions.

The crow we have to pick with Mr. Trent is that he missed the opportunity that presented itself, and instead of giving us a genuine historical portrait of one of the greatest characters the south has produced, has given us a somewhat flat and stale "summary." He had all the materials at hand and refused to use them. Let him hold what opinions he may; let him criticize or gibe to his heart's content; but let him, when he comes to the main business, give us something that speaks for itself above conditions and opinions. What we demand of any writer who undertakes to give us literature is that he shall at least make a hearty effort to carry out his contract.

We think that whatever resentment grows out of unsympathetic treatment of southern leaders and opinions is largely based on the fact that it is unsympathetic in the large literary sense. Criticisms of Mr. Trent's opinions are entirely worthless. He has a right to believe whatever he will. When he ventures into the literary field, however, the whole reading public has a right to demand of him the qualities that go to the making of literature, the large sympathy, the clear view, the note of appreciation, which in some form or other is never absent from that which charms while it instructs us, in books as well as in life.

The views and opinions of a writer are of small importance to any but himself, but it is a matter of very great importance indeed, when he undertakes to illustrate the modern and scientific view of history, that he should come to his task equipped with charity and the wide sympathy that is above and beyond prejudice, whether it be personal, political or sectional.

In Secret Preparation.

The big audiences that greet Mr. Bryan wherever he goes are attracting attention. At Lansingburg, N. Y., recently 3,200 persons paid fifty cents apiece to hear him lecture, and wherever he goes vast concourses gather.

"This would be ominous," remarks The Springfield Republican, "did we not know that McKinley has in secret preparation a cure which will shortly amaze the people and leave Bryan without a single adherent." This is very interesting indeed. We trust our contemporary is not indulging in a boast of grim humor over the situation. It would be cruel to be humorous over the necessities of the poor, the demand of the industrious for work, the cry of the idle for food.

But The Republican's statement ex-

cites expectation. What is the nature of the secret cure or remedy which Mr. McKinley is engaged in preparing? It can't be the tariff bill. Whatever improvement that measure will bring about has already been discounted in advance. Its only effect can be to momentarily increase the prices of protected articles to a point that will utterly destroy the demand for them. Then they will fall to the level of the people's pockets, and the mills and factories that have been deceived into piling up immense stocks of goods on the strength of tariff legislation, will be compelled to accept lower prices than they are now receiving.

It can't be currency reform, for that scheme is in a nebulous state so far as its realization is concerned. We shall have nothing of that sort until next year.

It can't be international bimetalism, for even if a conference is held, the American commissioners have no definite proposition to put forward and advocate.

It can't be a war with Spain, for that would help nobody, except the "suffering Americans" in Cuba.

But, hold! We have it! It is the return of the Hon. Mark Hanna to the senate from Ohio. Strange that so momentous and inspiring a possibility should have been overlooked by us until the last moment. Yes, brethren, this is the remedy. The responsibility is on Ohio. Return Mr. Hanna to the senate and the people will have prosperity. Defeat him and a deeper and thicker cloud of gloom will spread over the country.

An Injustice to Atlanta.

A prominent business house of this city has received the following letter:

Dalton, Ga., June 3, 1897.—Dear Sirs: I have lost confidence in every financial enterprise in Atlanta. The many recent failures there have shaken the faith of every one who had investments in the various banks and associations; and so far as I am concerned, I have decided not to invest another dollar in anything located in that city.

If the writer of the above letter—and he may be taken as a representative of a good many people throughout Georgia just at this time—had taken the trouble to investigate the subject fully, he certainly would not have signed his name to the statements therein made.

It is true that during the past four months there have been financial exposures such as might seem to justify the remarks made; but a very little study would serve to show that those who figured so largely were but parasites upon the commercial body, and in nowise represented that solid strength which has built up Atlanta from nothing and made her what she is.

Here, in the ashes of 1865, as brave a band of Georgians as ever gathered within the limits of our Empire State began to build up a city whose fame and enterprise has filled the union with admiration. These men were natives of the soil; they were in many instances returned confederate soldiers who had to do their first work in their suits of gray before they had earned enough to go forth in civilian array. By industry, by economy, by progressive methods, by working while the sun gave light and far into the middle of the night, they made a city such as was the pride of Georgia, and such as must ever remain a monument to the indomitable will of the men who planned and built it.

That same Atlanta is here today. We have but to look around us to see the solid institutions built up from that period, manned by Atlantians, which have never missed a dividend in storm or shine. When people outside of Atlanta talk about our financial institutions, let them look upon the Atlanta National bank, whose solid rating is not surpassed by the very best in the great financial centers of the union; let them look upon the Lowry Banking Company, upon the Capital City bank, the Fourth National, the Neal Loan and Banking Company, the Maddox-Rucker Company, the Exchange bank, the Third National bank, the Germania Loan and Banking Company, the Atlanta Home, the Southern Loan and Banking Company, and others, which have credit to be surpassed nowhere. This list of banking houses furnishes in itself a monument to the enterprise of Atlanta. The names of Lowry, of Bommare, of Inman, of the Hasses, of the Neals, of the Ruckers, of the Maddoxes—each contains in itself a volume which might be built up to the credit and the glory of Atlanta. Outside of these names we have commercial houses by the score whose annual trade passes the million mark. At the head of these houses are men grown old and gray in the building up of Atlanta and of Georgia; so that the man who would strike at them, strikes not at Atlanta, but at the state itself, which possesses no more solid citizens or men of greater integrity and probity.

The fact that to a city thus marvelously built and thus admirably capably, should be attracted a brood of sharpers from other places, who sought to use our superior facilities to entrap and rob unsuspecting people, should not be permitted to tarnish the names of honest business men whose record has ever been white and pure. It is the fate of every large city to be made the headquarters of shysters in the various classes of business; and people should exercise that discretion which belongs to maturity in dealing with such agencies. There was not a man in Georgia who did not know of the existence of the solid commercial foundation of Atlanta. They had but to look at the commercial reports; they had but to write to the old and honored citizens of the city to get information. And yet they permit themselves to be led astray by a class of men at

the head of fictitious institutions, whose movements never entraped people here, because they were too well known.

The Constitution would respectfully invite the author of the letter quoted to come to Atlanta and meet some of those men who have really been the foundations of the city; and after a day spent in meeting them, he will withdraw what he has said and grant that there is no city in the union on a more solid basis than this capital city of the state of Georgia. During the five years of semi-panic which have existed in business—and the effect of which has been felt here as elsewhere—so conservative has been the course of Atlanta's business men that they show up a better record than can be pointed out in any other city of like population and surroundings. Even today the sound of the hammer may be heard in its every part; new buildings are going up; new enterprises are being inaugurated, and the spirit exists that, come what may, we must stand shoulder to shoulder and pass unscathed through the battle which is felt to be almost over.

The great cause of dissatisfaction with some people is that they are too easily taken in by the specious promises of adventurers. When some smart young man, with more gall than brains, finds a printer green enough to prepare him brightly illuminated stationery; sends out his circulars promising everything for nothing—that of itself should excite suspicion. In this business none of the conservative men of Atlanta, and none of those who have entered into its real upbuilding, have ever taken part.

They have gone along in a conservative way, doing business honestly, treating their customers fairly, meeting their obligations fully, and doing all they could to uphold the fair name of their city and their state; and these men may be relied upon to carry on the business of the future as they have in the past, so that all Georgians may be taking a pride in it.

Therefore, let there be an end to this inconsiderate attacking of solid business interests because of the deeds of some characterless adventurers who chanced, for the time, to make their headquarters in Atlanta, only to reappear, in due season, in some other city which may suit their purpose.

Mr. Hanna's republican enemies are found in swarms in Ohio until the test comes. Then it is found that they are not so swarming.

Mr. Hill is still engaged in the arduous work of saying nothing.

Mr. Reed is in the mood for adjournment. The man is too fat and lazy for anything. The only thing he does that looks like work is to use his gavel to kill the flies that light on his marble brow.

New York is to have a mausoleum three stories high. This is a good idea. A place should be made for Hill and Cleveland.

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

Exactly what Mr. Balfour's local government bill for Ireland contains is not yet known nor is it likely that any definite information on the subject can be obtained before parliament assembles next fall. Mr. Balfour has given out enough, however, to observe a leading exchange, to enable all persons interested to know beforehand whether they will like the finished product. Apparently, they all like it, though the Irish members of parliament are by no means enthusiastic. Of course it is said that the bill is a mere disguise for a home rule bill in disguise. This description, however, is inaccurate. If Mr. Morley or any other English liberal had proposed at any time since Mr. Gladstone declared himself for home rule, such a bill as Mr. Balfour now proposes, he would have discovered that his Irish critics thought his bill far short of a fulfillment of Mr. Gladstone's promise. The contention of the home rule bill in England and Ireland has been that Ireland ought to be a self-governing country, and that the local government bill is merely a home rule bill in disguise. This description, however, is inaccurate. If Mr. Morley or any other English liberal had proposed at any time since Mr. Gladstone declared himself for home rule, such a bill as Mr. Balfour now proposes, he would have discovered that his Irish critics thought his bill far short of a fulfillment of Mr. Gladstone's promise. The contention of the home rule bill in England and Ireland has been that Ireland ought to be a self-governing country, and that the local government bill is merely a home rule bill in disguise. This description, however, is inaccurate. 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THE PEOPLE

9,000.
Can you print the
from the civil
J. M. MUNROE,
June 15th.

Friday.
Please tell me what
Tom Delk.
DAVID BOLAND,
June 14th.

rele Tires.
The single tube tires
of my wheel are
not hold air. Will
you for my benefit,
other wheelmen in
for utilizing the
Tires.

h. ANDERSON,
June 14th.

the single tube tires
of my wheel are
not hold air. Will
you for my benefit,
other wheelmen in
for utilizing the
Tires.

is almost as good
as easily repaired

Coats.
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the money by the
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CADET.

15th.
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Russia in 1894 lasted
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Austria.
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Austria is Fran-
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The publication of
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"Buckley" is said
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ENGINEER.

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DELK PLEADS
FOR HER SON'S LIFE

Governor To Grant Him An-
other Opportunity.

APPEALS TO THE SHERIFF

Hasn't Been Even Given a
Chance for Life.

WHY READY TO DIE YET?

Sister Spend the Day in
Securing a Brief Respite.

Governor, save my poor boy; save
him. He has not had even a chance!"
Mrs. Taylor Delk yesterday
pleaded with the governor
for the life of her son, Tom Delk, who
was to be executed tomorrow at noon in
Zebulon.
Yesterday morning Mrs. Delk and
her sister, Annie Delk, called at the
governor's mansion, but they waited
until the chief executive arrived.
The Delks' eyes were red from much
crying, and their hair was matted with
tears. They sat in the ante-room wait-
ing the coming of the only person who
could save her son's life.

When the governor was pa-
tiently waiting for her, she almost
broke down under the burden of her
woe. She begged for a brief respite or a com-
muted sentence, but she knew that it was for-
bidden. The governor's son, who was
present, also pleaded for the boy's life, but
he was told that his attention was
already given to the case. Mrs. Delk
was told that she could give up her son
if she would, but she would not.

At last, after a long wait, the
governor came. He told Mrs. Delk
that he had been given a chance to
save her son, but he had not been
able to do so. He told her that he
had been given a chance to save her
son, but he had not been able to do
so. He told her that he had been
given a chance to save her son, but
he had not been able to do so.

Delk Visits the Sheriff.
The governor's son, who was
present, also pleaded for the boy's life,
but he was told that his attention was
already given to the case. Mrs. Delk
was told that she could give up her son
if she would, but she would not.

Another Plea Is Made.
The office of the sheriff, Mr. Delk,
is the office of Mr. Charles J. Ha-
nahan, who is the sheriff of the
county. He is the son of the
governor, and he is the son of the
governor.

ERS TO MEET IN JULY
The Association of
at Warm Springs.

The Features of the Session Will
Address of Judge Baldwin,
of Connecticut.

Members of the state are preparing to
attend the annual session of the
association of the Georgia Bar Asso-
ciation at Warm Springs, July 1st.

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THE COMING END OF A BAD LEADER.

TOM DELK.



A dark stripling, in his way is a
giant, will march upon a crude wooden
stage and coolly die in the blinding glare
of the June day sun at noon tomorrow.
It will be much as if a fine young actor
were dissembling a scene in a play whereof
the wicked hero goes forth to meet his
death in an impulse of physical courage
which no horror could terrify or shake.

There will be no nervous tremblings of his
dark, defiant eyes; his bold, clear lips will
show no sign of alarm. For he is in one
of that queer kind born to mock at fear.
The stripling is Tom Delk, who at twenty-
two dies in black disgrace, his death
crowning the end to a career of evil which
in our conditions of society is, to say the
very least, remarkable.

If Delk was merely one of those brute
beings who shoot and steal from pretty
much the same dull impulses that a hog
devours a chicken, he might be dismissed
in a paragraph, but being what is widely
different—a curious, daring type, who steals
not for gain and shows and plays with a
feeling something like a criminal edition of
that which spurs on the excited hunter
who manfully follows the bounding deer, he
is worth a passing study.

Delk carried the doom of death in his
heart when he was just a slip of a lad
running in and out of the store stalls on
Feters street, where his father sold cattle.
There he was, a small, dark, mischievous
thing, with the light of daredevilry even then.
He took the lead in the boyish gangs that
gathered to do the lesser sort of evil, which
later was destined to blossom into the
worst form of crime.

I have seen no better type of the fear-
less, daring leader of bad minds. The
honor which the lawless band of de-
praved youths paid to him was akin to
worship. He had the genius which inspires
the spirit of deathless loyalty, and I re-
member now when all the heroism and
power and show of arms which the whole
police department brought to bear could
not quell the six young men who followed
Delk in his midnight forays in Atlanta.

There was a look in the youthful leader did it.
Fearless of others, these young men feared
Delk, the most fearless of all. They knew
the iron in his heart, the unyielding, fate-
strong bent of him when once he started
to have his way.

Boy as he is now, if the history of this
young man goes to his death Friday could
be gathered here in single chapter the
good and peaceful among us would marvel
that such a man could have the scene of
his career right in the heart of this law-
less city. Much of that history is per-
haps not known, but much is known to
the policeman and detective—which has
never been given to the world in connection
with this story of a young man who was
born to a life of crime.

As part by part the history of the band
began to gather form, the first aspect of
the commonplace left it and there came to
which in the way of crime one views the
higher and more skillful criminals.

It is illustrative of the devil spirit of
this band when it is told that in the un-
ravelling of the dark history there was devel-
oped an agreement signed with each man's
name, written in blood—blood drawn fresh
and warm and red from his own veins. It
was a solemn compact to plunder together;
to share equally and alike and to visit ex-
tinction upon him who played the traitor.

It was that spirit—that spirit of deathless
loyalty whose vow was written in blood
that actuated this band. It was that spirit
that carried the doom of death in his
heart when he was just a slip of a lad
running in and out of the store stalls on
Feters street, where his father sold cattle.

There is no stronger conviction in the
mind of the average detective than that
of the unexplained crime of the past
five years about Atlanta is due to this
young Delk. It is a vague whisper that
on the gallows Friday may tell that
which will be vastly enlightening to those
who toil with criminal mysteries. With
frank bravado he may tell.

Delk will die with less emotion than
you would expect. He will read about it
next morning. He won't pay deference to
death by laying aside his life-time role.
He'll enact it to the end.

The criminal is not the accident or the
incident of a day. He is the product of the
processes of the years. The poisonous
germs thrive with years and use, and blo-
som into their fullness in their own evil
time. If it were otherwise, if Delk were
not the finished product of a bad begin-
ning, he might turn back to the ways of
his tender childhood when he stands for
that last tragic minute on the gallows to
meet death, and weep and feel as he felt
then.

Thus Delk will die, and beyond the aven-
ging of the blood of Pike's brave sheriff,
with him will perish an evil example and
evil inspiration.

LAWYERS FOUGHT
IN JUSTICE'S COURT

Two of Them Came Together in Judge
Bloodworth's Court.

THE LIE WAS PASSED
Frank Johnson and F. D. Walker Have
a Knockout.

WERE FINED \$5 EACH FOR CONTEMPT

The Crowd Stands Quietly By and
Watches the Furious Combat-
ants Fight It Out.

Mr. Frank Walker and Mr. S. D. John-
son, two prominent lawyers of this city,
came together in Judge Bloodworth's court
yesterday afternoon and for fully five min-
utes fought a duel that would have done
honor to Pittsman and Corbett.

It was a go-as-you-please affair fought
in rounds. It only lasted the ring, the time
keeper and the sponge holder to make it a
regular fight.

Tables, chairs and every movable article
within the vicinity were turned upside
down in the scrap. Both men were game
and it was a give and take all the way
through. As pugilists both can claim hon-
ors, for both displayed science in dodging
and following up their openings.

The cause of the fight was the argu-
ment in the case of the Georgia Loan Com-
pany vs. D. J. Miller. Mr. Johnson was re-
presenting the Georgia Loan Company and
Mr. Walker was representing the Miller.

Yesterday was jury day at Judge Blood-
worth's court and this probate case was
sitting on the case. In the argument of Mr.
Walker he stated that Mr. Johnson had
misrepresented the facts in the case.

As soon as this was said, Mr. Johnson,
who is a stockily built man, arose and gave
Mr. Walker the lie. The words were hardly
out of Johnson's mouth when he recoiled
and a stinging blow in the center of his fore-
head.

Johnson was the first round, Johnson stag-
gered under the blow, but soon recovered
and was back at Walker. They clinched and
then broke loose. Johnson landed on Walker's
neck, which was a telling blow. Walker
returned the compliment by following it
up with a heavy blow on the head.

There was a clinch and both men caught
a second's breath. The second round began
in earnest. It was hard to tell where each
blow landed. While Walker's fist went off
against the head of Johnson, who was
much the shorter of the two men, Johnson
did considerable upercutting and fre-
quently clinched.

The third round was one of scientific
ducking on the part of Johnson to get out
of the way of the terrible swings of Walker.
Johnson ducked frequently and landed
heavily on the face and neck. It was in
this round that a terrible blow landed on
the head of Johnson. Johnson broke one of
the bones in Walker's right hand. This did
not, however, stop the fight. Johnson was
game as a cat and made him and was up at
his opponent like a flash of lightning.

It was just about this time that Mr. Doyle,
the grocer, who was one of the jury-
men, called time.

It was a fight of five minutes without a
single rest. Both men were blowing heavy,
and were glad of the chance to get
breath in his old haunts. He could not be
caught. It is the good fortune of the po-
licemen and the detectives of that day that
they did not meet Delk, the escape. That
he carried death in his hand for the officer
who sought to molest him is a certain
fact.

The case went to the jury and a verdict
was returned in favor of the Georgia Loan
Company. This was a victory for Johnson,
but he paid well for it.

There were about twenty people in the
courtroom when the fight began. Every-
body gathered outside of the rail-

FAMOUS BELL HOUSE
ENDS ITS CAREER

Mrs. Bell Dismissed Sixty-Four Boarders
Tuesday, and Has Retired.

WILL GO NORTH ON A TRIP
Here Was the Most Famous Boarding
House in the City.

PROMINENT MEN ONLY, HER BOARDERS

Twenty-Five Years Ago She Opened
Her House—Closed with Several
of First Boarders with Her.

Mrs. Emma Bell, who has for the past
twenty-five years run the most select
boarding house in the city of Atlanta, has
retired and will spend several months rest-
ing from her labors.

Associated with this pleasant lady are
many happy memories. For years the
Bell house stood where the Marion hotel
now stands, and she kept her regular run
of boarders. They were the most promi-
nent young men in the city and the mar-
riageable belles passed back and forth in
front of the house in droves every after-
noon. They gave Mrs. Bell's house the
name of the "Bachelor's Home."

It well deserved this name, for years
it ran without a single marriage taking
from her one of her boarders. Mr. Ben
Williamson first broke the magic circle
and married. This seemed to give the
others a start, and soon afterward Dr.
Elkin quitted the ranks of the bachelors.

At least a dozen followed in his wake.
Again there was a relapse and for years
not a single one of her boarders left her.
Then the Bell house marriage picnic came
and Mrs. Bell lost more of them.

Tuesday Mrs. Bell moved from the Ley-
den house, where for several years she
has held sway. She gave up as boarders
sixty-four of the most promising young
men in the city. Not a one of them but
what is prominently known in the social
and commercial world.

Last night fifty or more of her old board-
ers visited Mrs. Bell across the street,
where she has moved, and there was a
farewell festival held.

A regular love feast was held. The good
health and long life of Mrs. Bell was the
toast of the evening. Mrs. Bell always
responded to this toast, telling a good
story to the one who proposed it.

"Well, I don't know what I will do,"
she said, "I am going to leave this place
last night. I was out in the old boarders
with no home to go to." In the entire
history of the Bell house she has never
yet had her boarders to leave her only for
marriageable causes.

The life of a boarding-house keeper as
a usual thing is a living torment. Not so
with Mrs. Bell. She has lived and en-
joyed life.

"I let my boarders do as they please,"
she says, "I had it arranged so that they
could get their meals from 6 in the morn-
ing to 10 at night. I am going to leave
this place last night. I was out in the old
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OTIS SMITH PAYS
HIS ATTORNEY'S FEE

Sends Money from a Far Off Clime To
Meet This Debt.

HE IS NOW DOING WELL
Is in a Distant Country and Is Pros-
pering, Says Mr. Colville.

HE ALSO SENDS MONEY TO HIS FATHER

First Authentic News That Has Come
Back Concerning His Move-
ments.

Otis Smith, the Atlanta defaulter, has
been heard from. He is now in another
country, and has a good position.
The young man has not only been heard
from, but has been sending money to this
city to settle some old debts he made here.
He has also sent a remittance to his at-
torney to go partly toward a settlement of his
fee and partly to repay his father some of
the money he paid in making good his
son's shortage.

Mr. Fulton Colville, who represented the
young man in his recent trouble, said yes-
terday that his erstwhile client was doing
well. He would not say where Smith is
journeying, but said that he wasn't in this
country.

"I hear from him," said Mr. Colville,
"and he is doing well. He is getting a very
good salary and has been sending remit-
tances here to settle some of his debts. He
will send money as fast as he can make it
until he has fully repaid his old father the
several thousand dollars the father gave
to young Smith's Atlanta employers to get
him out of his trouble."

It is said that the alumni of the Auburn
university have made up the amount paid
out by Otis Smith's father to get his son
out of his trouble. Letters were written to
every one who had ever attended the uni-
versity at Auburn asking them to contribu-
te toward helping their old professor. It
is said that the response has been liberal
and that almost the whole amount has
been made up. Professor Smith was not
very wealthy and every cent he possessed
he gave to get his son out of jail. He
mortgaged his property to secure a part
of the money he gave to this purpose and
it is understood that the alumni have now
raised this mortgage and that the old pro-
fessor has been replaced in possession of
all his property.

Ladies' Silk Waists.
To close this line of goods we have made
a reduction of
25 Per Cent
in our prices.
These goods were made by Messrs. Fisk,
Clark, Flag, whose names were on the
"best" in quality, style and workmanship.

THE GAY CO.
18 Whitehall st.

Men's and Boys' Crash Suits . . .
For Walking . . .
And Bicycling .

This is deserving of careful reading: Those who try for
comfort when the weather is warmest first think of that modern
miracle of delightfulness—a Crash Suit. All stores that sell
Clothing have them in stock. They are made up in immense
quantities without much pains or skill. Ours are different. The
artist we employ to design has added a special grace to our Crash
Suits this season. All edges and seams are "taped." That pre-
vents shrinking or stretching. It was a happy thought. The
process makes a Crash Suit fit the same after being laundered that
it did before. Saves the coat from sagging. Think of this
advantage when you start out to buy.

Probably two out of every three men who read this will soon go
out to buy one or the other of the foregoing items. This is to
inform you that it is to your personal interest to see our offerings
before purchasing elsewhere. We give you extraordinary qual-
ities, extraordinary styles and show extraordinary assortments at
extraordinarily low prices.

Eiseman Bros.,
15-17 WHITEHALL STREET.
Our Only Store in Atlanta—15-17 Whitehall St.

GALPHIN'S
SHOES
FOR
MEN

PERFECTION IN STYLE
PERFECTION IN FIT
PERFECTION IN WEAR
NEWEST SHAPES
NEWEST COLORS

WE HAVE SOLD THEM FOR
TEN YEARS AND KNOW THAT
THEY WILL GIVE AS MUCH
SATISFACTION AS MOST SHOES
SOLD AT \$4.00 DELIVERED IN
ANY PART OF THE UNITED STATES
FOR \$2.50 A PAIR.

GALPHIN'S
240 MARIETTA ST.

Attention Ladies!
BEST BELT
and SKIRT HOLDER
In Sterling Silver, to any address
FOR 50 CENTS.
MAIER & BERKELE
JEWELERS
31 WHITEHALL STREET.

The Pabst opens today
at 11 o'clock, cor. Broad
and Marietta Sts. Grand
banquet served by Hotel
Aragon. The public cor-
dially invited.

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advantage when you start out to buy.

VIRGINIA MEETS GEORGIA TODAY

Second of the Series of Games To Be
Played Here This Afternoon.

DESHON WILL BE UMPIRE

The Funny Man Has Been Selected and
Has Accepted.

GREAT CROWDS WILL COME OVER

Contest Promises To Be an Exceedingly
Lively One—Yesterday's Game
Was a Surprise.

Frank Deshon, the funny little man who
manufactured the fun in the summer opera
company, will call the balls and strikes in
the Virginia-Georgia ball game this af-
ternoon.

Deshon would rather umpire a ball game
any time than sing funny songs, and he is
said to be a better umpire than he is a
singer. In fact, he was at one time render-
ing decisions for the big league clubs, and
it is claimed that it was in this capacity
that his sweet voice was discovered. His
enemies also claim that some of his de-
cisions amused the crowds so that the
idea of becoming a straight-out humorist
sue him and he gave up the umpire busi-
ness for the stage. Be that as it may, he
is one of the best umpires that ever called
a strike and he will umpire games all over
the country.

Tonight both teams will be the guests
of Deshon at the opera, where they will
sing both on both sides of the house. If
Deshon is alive and has any voice left
after screaming out decisions all the after-
noon he will be at his best tonight and make
things lively for the boys. The sponsors of
the two teams will form part of the box
party.

The Game Today.

The two teams will arrive in the city this
morning and go to the arena where they
will stop for the two days they are here.
This afternoon they will meet on the dia-
mond at Brinslow park and Virginia will
try to get even for their defeat yesterday.
The Virginia boys have always been the
self-called champions of the south, but
the two games to be played here may cause
them to drop that title and give the Georgia
boys the right to take it up. Georgia will
only have to get one of the games to be
played here to be entitled to the cham-
pionship, and it is more than likely that
they will not only get one but both of
them. Virginia has not done much this
year and while they have had good teams,
this one does not seem to be up to what
Virginia usually sends out, and they will
hardly be able to sustain the reputation
their predecessors have made. On the
other hand, the Georgia boys have been
doing the playing of their lives and this
year's team is the best they have ever
had. Their victory yesterday proves that
they can beat the Virginians and there is
every reason to believe that they will do it
again. Brinslow park is more than likely
the greatest encouragement to them.
They feel at home on the Brinslow diamond
and will have no trouble in getting the
Georgia boys to take it up. The Virginians
have a great many friends in the city,
however.

Setting Favors Virginia.

The setting around the hotels all day
yesterday was in favor of Virginia, but
when the news of yesterday's
game reached the city there was a big
effort on the part of the Virginians to
hedge. Georgia stock is now way up and
they will be the favorites when the game is
called this afternoon.

The biggest crowd that ever witnessed a
game of ball in Atlanta will probably be
the one that will witness the sale of
tickets has been very large already. Tick-
ets may be had at several places in the city
and it will be advisable to get them
before going to the grounds, as the crowd
will be large and the ticket sellers will be
the ticket sellers to handle it well.

Following is the line-up for the Atlanta
game:
Tichenor, shortstop; Lovejoy, second
base; Moore, catcher; Price, center; Mc-
Bride, left; Weddington, first base; DuBoise,
right field; Hixson, pitcher; Richardson,
scrubbers, will pitch.

Virginia:
Hixson, third base; Martin, right; Step-
ton, center; Collier, or O'Brien, pitcher;
Bonney, left; Garnett, first; Cochran, cen-
ter; Nalle, second; O'Keefe, shortstop.
Sponsors—For Georgia, Misses
Shaw and Stacy Barnes, escorted by
Charles Black and Mr. Lawrence Mitchell.
Frank Deshon, umpire.

DAN BUDEN PROMOTED.

Was Made Traveling Passenger Agent
of Southern Yesterday.

Mr. J. D. Ruden, one of the most popular
employees of the Southern railway in At-
lanta, and who has been private secretary
to General Passenger Agent Hardwick for
some time, was promoted yesterday to the
responsible position of traveling passenger
agent.

His headquarters will be in Atlanta, with
an office in the Kimball house ticket office,
and he has already entered upon the dis-
charge of his new duties. He is a young
man of only about twenty-two years of
age, but his long experience in the rail-
way business makes him eminently qual-
ified for his new position.

Mr. Ruden has been nearly ten years, hav-
ing started as an office boy in Birmingham.
By his integrity and energy he has been
promoted several times since, and this last
push up the long ladder of success is a
just recognition of his hard and faithful
work.

The young passenger agent was receiving
the congratulations of his friends yester-
day, and he has a host of admirers who
will be glad to learn of his success.

GROCERS' TRAIN GOES SMOOTHLY

The Large Excursion to Cumberland
Was Handled in Great Style.

The excellent manner in which the South-
ern railway handled the large excursion
to Cumberland island Tuesday night is
only another evidence of the good facilities
of this road for handling large crowds com-
fortably and safely.

The train which left the union depot
consisted of fifteen coaches, with about 600
people on board. The train was due in
Brunswick at 6 o'clock yesterday morning,
but notwithstanding the fact only one
engine was doing the work, and the hilly
country traversed, the excursionists were
landed in Brunswick a few minutes after
5 o'clock—about an hour ahead of time.
Some of the grocers on board telegraphed
back yesterday morning they were delig-
ated with the Southern's service. They took
the boat for the island immediately after
leaving the train, and spent the day yester-
day enjoying the bathing and the
beauties of the island. The party left Brunswick last night and
will arrive in Atlanta at 6 o'clock this morning.

AT CAMP NORTHERN

A New Set of Men Are Now in the
Camp.

THEY ARE KEPT VERY BUSY

The Social Feature of the Encampment
Not Present—The Black-
Committee Inspecting the Camp.

Griffin, Ga., June 16.—(Special.)—This has
been a very quiet day out at Camp Northern
so far as news is concerned, but it has been
a busy one for the soldiers. They came
in early yesterday morning and spent the
day getting things in shape.

Today they have been going through
with their routine duties and they seem
as well as if they had been in camp for a
week instead of a day.

The health of those in camp this year
is excellent. During the last tour more
than half a dozen men answered the
sick call during the entire time. So far
in this tour there is only one man in the
hospital, and he was sick when he ar-
rived. He will be discharged tonight.

The Clinch Rifles, of Augusta, have
been on the rifle range today and made
an excellent showing. This department of
the encampment is being very thoroughly
attended to this year, and as a consequence
some accurate scores are made. The
Waynesboro Rifles are on the range now
and tomorrow the officers of the staff will
take their turn. To the average soldier
the work on the range is the most inter-
esting and satisfactory of and during his
stay.

There was a very interesting drill by the
dramatic corps of the Sixth regiment this
afternoon. The corps was stationed on the hill just
west of the guard house, while the other
and stationed themselves in the road.
The signaling was done by means of the
flags, and the exercise was very pretty.
All the messages were read accurately.
This branch of the Sixth regiment has
been organized only a very short while,
but has become very proficient in its work.
So far the social features of this en-
campment have been a minus quantity. It
is said, however, that there will be sev-
eral get-togethers this week.

The Black-Committee of the house of
representatives is here today, and is in-
vestigating the encampment closely. They
will also visit the experiment station.

THREATENS NEGRO LIBERTY

TWO YOUTHS ARRESTED FOR
PICKING BLACKBERRIES.

A Blow at a Principle as Dear to the
Southern Dorky as His Liberty.
May Go Down in History.

Two arrests were made yesterday after-
noon which threatens the rights of the
American citizen of the fifteenth amend-
ment naturalization and strikes at his life
and liberty.

The cases are apt to become of almost
national importance and will be watched
with absorbing interest by thousands of
people in the city.

John Johnston and Grant Peoples, two
negro youths, were the parties arrested;
but it makes no difference who they are
or how lowly may be their station in life.
Their names may be destined to take their
places along with that of such notables
as the famous Dred Scott, who was as
humble and as lowly as they. It is the
great underlying principle of the fifteenth
amendment which makes the cases of such im-
portance.

The defendants have been locked up be-
hind prison bars for picking blackberries.
Marshall Turner, of the settlement of
Bridle Hill, sent the offenders to the police
barracks and it is said that he was in-
structed to make the arrests by citizens
upon whose property the blackberries were
said to have been illegally picked.

Since the fall of the fall of the
confederacy and the fifteenth amend-
ment, sequel the negro of the south has
understandingly principle been inaugurated
him by the constitution of the United
States, and the negro of the south has
blackberry in the spring and early sum-
mer whenever and wherever the luscious
fruit showed its purple and purple body
among the green leaves.

For the first time since 1865 some one has
dared to question the legality of the com-
mon law statute regulating the ownership
of the blackberry. Arrests, incarcerations
and prosecutions have been inaugurated
and a new and terrible calamity is now
threatening the entire negro population of
the south. Just what the effects will be is
hard to say, but the cases of the common-
wealth against John Johnston and Grant
Peoples, charged with trespass upon the
blackberry with malice aforethought, will
be watched with forebodings and great
anxiety.

TO SAVE SOLDIERS' HOME.

Mr. Charles D'Alvigny Has a Good
Plan To Accomplish This End.

Mr. Charles D'Alvigny has a scheme for
the saving of the Soldiers' Home, which
he claims, would not only furnish work
for the old soldiers, but would prove a
good investment. It is his idea to organize
a local stock company, the capital stock to
be whatever amount the home is appraised at.
None of the capital would have to be
paid in present, but the interest, which
would go to the support of the old sol-
diers. It is calculated that the sustenance
of one man would cost about \$100 per an-
num. At the end of twenty years, or
when all the old vets have passed away,
the company is to take charge of the
property without further expense.
It is also Mr. D'Alvigny's idea to con-
vert the main building into a school or
college, which might prove a source of
revenue, and build small cottages through-
out the grounds for the soldiers. The com-
pany would keep up the insurance and
running expenses and the capital stock
would never have to be paid in.
The home was built by subscription on
the supposition that the state would ac-
tually take it. The legislature has refused
to do this, however, and the court has
ordered that the property be sold. Mr.
D'Alvigny has submitted his plan to
Judge Calhoun, chairman of the trustees,
who is greatly in favor of the scheme and
is willing to take stock.

APPEALANTS IN FETTER CASE.

The opposition to the foreclosure of
the mortgage given by Mr. H. H. Fetter upon
his stock of goods was argued yesterday
afternoon in chambers before Judge Lump-
kin.

A large batch of affidavits were read
and a number of witnesses were introduc-
ed, but no decision was reached in the
case. Judge Lumpkin will probably hand
down his decision in the case before the
end of the week.

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THREATENS NEGRO LIBERTY

TWO YOUTHS ARRESTED FOR
PICKING BLACKBERRIES.

A Blow at a Principle as Dear to the
Southern Dorky as His Liberty.
May Go Down in History.

Two arrests were made yesterday after-
noon which threatens the rights of the
American citizen of the fifteenth amend-
ment naturalization and strikes at his life
and liberty.

The cases are apt to become of almost
national importance and will be watched
with absorbing interest by thousands of
people in the city.

John Johnston and Grant Peoples, two
negro youths, were the parties arrested;
but it makes no difference who they are
or how lowly may be their station in life.
Their names may be destined to take their
places along with that of such notables
as the famous Dred Scott, who was as
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The defendants have been locked up be-
hind prison bars for picking blackberries.
Marshall Turner, of the settlement of
Bridle Hill, sent the offenders to the police
barracks and it is said that he was in-
structed to make the arrests by citizens
upon whose property the blackberries were
said to have been illegally picked.

Since the fall of the fall of the
confederacy and the fifteenth amend-
ment, sequel the negro of the south has
understandingly principle been inaugurated
him by the constitution of the United
States, and the negro of the south has
blackberry in the spring and early sum-
mer whenever and wherever the luscious
fruit showed its purple and purple body
among the green leaves.

For the first time since 1865 some one has
dared to question the legality of the com-
mon law statute regulating the ownership
of the blackberry. Arrests, incarcerations
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and a new and terrible calamity is now
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he claims, would not only furnish work
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a local stock company, the capital stock to
be whatever amount the home is appraised at.
None of the capital would have to be
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STOCKS HESITATING

Many of the Most Prominent Stocks Show a Further Decline.

TRADERS TAKING PROFITS

Advanced Sharply Early, but Was Wiped Out Later by a General Selling Movement.

New York, June 16.—Today was marked by continuation of heavy profit taking, which was a feature of yesterday's trading, and though the day closed with prices of many of the most prominent stocks below yesterday's closing prices, the average decline is small, showing good resistance to the large selling. There were times during the day when prices rose sharply above yesterday's closing prices, but the level invited realizing in each instance. There was a continuance of the good commission house buying, which has been a feature for some time past, and which sustains values with remarkable firmness. The short interest, however, seems practically eliminated from the market, and the need of this element, which usually serves to strengthen an upward movement, was not a factor. There was a dullness in the dealings in London on account of the jubilee preparations, but the market was not affected, although this influence was merely selling. Sugar was strong on the votes of yesterday, disposing of the sugar schedule, but later it was depressed on the news that the treaty of annexation of Hawaii had been signed by Secretary Sherman and the Hawaiian representatives. The selling on this news was based on the presumption that the Sugar company would derive benefit from the abrogation of the Hawaiian reciprocity treaty and the imposition of a tariff on Hawaiian sugar. Hawaiian sugar was also active all day, and showed the effect of large purchases by inside interests. The early advance was practically wiped out by the later selling movement. The extreme range of these two stocks was a fraction over a point. The transactions then absorbed fully one-third of the total sales. The coilers advanced early, Delaware and Hudson to the extent of a point, but the bears opened their batteries upon the group quite fiercely and worked recessions in New Jersey Central of 2 points; Delaware and Hudson 1 1/2 and the Reading shares nearly a point. Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis preferred broke to 63, compared with 70, the last sale, this stock is very inactive, and the fall is due to the passing of the dividend. The early advances were fractionated, and the declines were enough in excess to leave fractional net losses all through the list. The decline extended to a point or over in Northwest, Louisville and Missouri Pacific, Tennessee Coal, Western Union, St. Louis and San Francisco, second preferred, St. Joseph and Grand Island first preferred and Laclede Gas preferred 1/2 net.

LOCAL BONDS AND STOCKS.

The following are the bid and asked quotations:

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IF YOU WANT A GOOD THING

And Know It When You See It, Buy Your

Garden Hose, Lawn Sprinklers, Hose Nozzles, Hose Reels, Wrought and Cast Iron Pipes for Steam, Water and Gas, Fittings, Valves, etc.; also Corrugated and V-Crimped Metal Roofing and Siding from

THE BROWN & KING SUPPLY CO.
GENERAL SUPPLY DEALERS,

47-49 S. Broad St., Atlanta, Ga.

R. F. MADDOX, J. W. RUCKER, } Vice Presidents.
President. W. L. PEEL.

T. J. PEEPLES, G. A. NICHOLSON,
Cashier. Asst's Cashier.

FIDELITY TRUST AND SAVINGS BANKING CO.

Her Country.


MADDOX-RUCKER BANKING CO.
Capital and Surplus \$200,000. Stockholders' Liability \$200,000.

Solicit accounts of individuals, firms, corporations and banks upon favorable terms. No interest allowed on open accounts subject to check. In our Savings Department we furnish books and receive amounts from \$1.00 up to \$5.00, on which interest at the rate of 4 per cent per annum will be credited on each account on the first Tuesday of January, April, July and October of each year and may be either drawn or added to the deposit account.

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What She Alone

Hotel Marlborough.
Broadway and 36th St., New York City.



Center of Shopping and Theater District. Convenient to all Depots. Broadway Cable Cars pass the door.

LOUIS I. TODD President

LOUIS E. TODD, Proprietor.
Table D'Hote Dinner, 5:30 to 9 P. M.

CAPON SPRINGS AND BATHS
On the Great North Mountain, Alkaline Lihia Springs, 1,000 to 1,500 gallons annually; Elise of North and South. Largest and socially most pleasant company at any mountain resort in this country. For rates, creamers, etc. address Wm. H. Hale, Capon Springs, W. Va. May 15-16

Rockbridge Alum Springs.
High altitude, purest mountain air, exempt from malaria, epidemics and annoying insects, climate cool, invigorating and delightful, company large select and entertaining, amusements varied—taken as a

whole making it one of Virginia's most
delightful resorts. See the
catalogue giving our extremely low rates.

JAMES A. FRAZIER,
Managing Receiver.

NEW YORK CITY

300 ROOMS 100 With
Private Bath

Lake Minnetonka.

HOTEL LAFAYETTE

Largest and Finest

198 PEACHTREE ST.

Summer Resort

The present tenant's lease expires July 15th. The house will continue open for guests without any change in price to all who favor us with their patronage.

In the West.

SOUTH MOUNTAIN HYACK N. Y.

SEASON 1997 OFFENS JUNE 26TH.

All modern improvements. Every room faces the water. Fishing, Bothing, Ponting, Crabbing.

ing, sailing, boating, cycling, driving. Frequent trains on Great Northern Railway to and from St. Paul and Minneapolis. For terms address

E. V. HOLCOMBE,
St. Paul, Minn.

The Glen Springs

WATKINS GLEN, N. Y. A Sanatorium of the highest class, ideal location. Perfect equipment. Mineral waters and baths unequalled. May fever known. Illustrated book free.

Wm. E. Leffingwell, Mgr., Watkins Glen, N. Y.
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Atlantic Hotel, Ocean City, Md.

June 1st. Season 1897. October 1st.
perfectly equipped and well appointed Seashore

Summer season begins June 1st. To
first beach on the Atlantic coast. House
and cottages, sufficient for 500 persons,
shaded by a beautiful grove, situated
amongst every variety of trees and shrubs.
Caught Naphtha Launch, row boats.

My people, about
in no way less
5,000 in number who
saw the independence
constitute four-fifth
voters of Hawaii,
and for the same
the same proportion

1960, within five hours ride of Baltimore and
 all the way to Washington. The program
 was for June. For descriptive circular, etc., ad-
 dress HAMILTON B. BURNES, 2600 MANASSAS
 RD., ARLINGTON, VA. 22204, or GEORGE D. COE,
 4404 BENTLEY BUILDING, BALTIMORE, MD.
 June 31st throat cure

SHAKE INTO YOUR SHOES.

Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder for the feet. It cures itching, aches, swollen, smarting feet, and instantly takes the sting out of corns and bunions. It's the greatest discovery of the age. Allen's Foot-Ease makes tight-fitting or new shoes feel easy. It is a certain cure for sweating, callous and hot, itchy feet.

[illegible]

This delightful resort is on the summit of the Pine Ridge, 4,300 feet above the sea level, 3,300 feet above Pokokut Mountain, 4,000 feet above Asheville, 2,000 feet above the Lake. Springs, 235 feet above the New York Hotel, New York. Guests may enjoy the finest scenery frequented by most famous resorts here, the Blue Ridge Mountains, Marshall's Creek, the Great Smoky Mountains, pure spring water, farms, open spaces, and the most beautiful views of the mountains and the sea. It is thereby a most desirable resort.

To Right To T
 The above will be the finest entertainment ever given at the Lithia Springs. The climate and the scenery are the most beautiful. The train will meet the train at Austell for The Lithia Springs.

The history of Hall, Georgia, United States

and sold back, excite bells. Refs: Judge Mar-
shall, Clarke, Mr. Thos. W. Foster, Mr. J. H. Adams
and Clerk. Address: J. H. Adams, 100
Manager, Green Park, N. C.,
may 18 20-21 in this

FOR rates address.
JUN 15

J. H. LODGE

of Hawaii from
them. Its
elected by the people
and in office in
ally in power, and u
Hawaii.
were I, I should call
call upon the pre

GREEN BRIER
White Sulphur Springs
WEST VIRGINIA.

Hotel

The Representative Report of the South Sea
Island, June 15th to October 1st. Accommodation
for guests, special inducements to families. Corre-
spondence solicited. L. W. SCOVILLE, Manager.
June 2 - 201 sat thr

WE SOLICIT YOUR PATRONAGE.

lodation for guests. Splendid table. Fish and Shrimps a specialty. Large orchestra of dancing, but bathing unsurpassed. Good connection by boat with all trains. A nice place to spend the hot summer. For particulars, address
J. W. LYETH,
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June 12, their sat tues

GRANT HOUSE, 39 to 39 Whitehall St.,
Atlanta, Ga.
U. ARCHER, Proprietor; C. C. HAY,
Manager.

has never failed to please its customers.
Large, well ventilated.

enter, three blocks from union depot, care
has the door may everywhere. Cuisine
and the sexed and the popular resort for the
Christ between the north and Florida.
PLANES OR EACH HOUSE
Situation and exposure unequal.
Cuisine of pronounced excellence.
European plan. Prices moderate.
June-24 s o d
